



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

PARLIAMENT'S ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



A PARLIAMENTARY HANDBOOK









SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



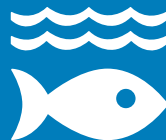
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)

Since 2002 the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) has established a network of like-minded parliamentarians who wish to combat corruption in their country and globally. With chapters in 57 parliaments worldwide, GOPAC provides support, knowledge and the exchange of ideas among parliamentarians at the regional and global level. Additionally, in most countries the chapters provide an opportunity for parliamentarians from all political parties to collaborate and break down political walls on a key issue – corruption; an issue which has a major impact on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

www.gopacnetwork.org

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been the United Nation's primary development agency since 1965. UNDP is also the largest implementer of parliamentary support projects in the world, working with more than 60 national parliaments. UNDP is dedicated to helping parliaments at both the national and sub-national levels to fulfill their mandate to implement the Sustainable Development Goals through the provision of technical expertise, peer-to-peer sharing of knowledge, and high quality publications and knowledge products.

www.undp.org

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

Established in 1973, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is an international financial institution created to support development in nations that have a significant Islamic population. Unlike other similar banks, the IDB is not regional and its membership covers countries in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The purpose of the IDB is to “foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities.”

www.isdb.org

Acknowledgements

The Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) express their appreciation to the principal authors of this parliamentary handbook, Kevin Deveau and Charmaine Rodrigues.

Emilie Lemieux, Project Manager, GOPAC, Olivier Pierre-Louveaux, Inclusive Political Processes Programme Specialist, UNDP and Abdihamid Mao, Senior Integrity Specialist, Islamic Development Bank, edited and produced this handbook. Final editing was undertaken on behalf of UNDP by Julia Stewart and Charles Chauvel.

The UNDP Hub for Arab States played a leading role in supporting the production of the handbook. The UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub for Asia and the Pacific, through the work of Doina Ghimici, Programme Specialist for Core Government Functions, shared relevant experiences from its region.

The handbook would not be complete without the invaluable contributions received by Dr. Gavin Woods, Chair of GOPAC's Global Task Force on Parliamentary Oversight, Akaash Maharaj, GOPAC CEO and members of GOPAC's Executive Committee: Dr. Naser Al Sane, Paula Bertol, John Hyde, Romi Gauchan Thakali, Mary King and Hon. Osei Kyei-Mensah-Bonsu; and Patrick Keuleers, Jos De La Haye, Arkan el-Seblani, Claire Cabrol, Jason Gluck, Julia Keutgen, Biljana Ledenican, Melissa Salyk-Virk, Natalia Shafi, Nancy Fashho, Nika Saeedi, Mads Hove, Sandra Lopez, Sebastien Vauzelle and Kawtar Zerouali (UNDP) and Jean-Noé Landry (Open North).

Finally, the House of Representatives of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia, through Dr. Fadli Zon, Deputy Speaker and GOPAC Chair, and parliamentary staff members Herinoyo Adi Aanggoro and Endah Retnoastuti, made valued contributions, as did the Westminster Foundation for Democracy and the parliamentarians and experts representing 12 countries who participated in a pilot workshop from 30 to 31 August 2016 in Jakarta, Indonesia and contributed their views and experiences.

Foreword

Sustainable peace and development are essential to the future of the planet and humanity. This vision is laid out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030), which aims to end poverty, build peaceful societies and promote prosperity and people's well-being while protecting the environment for current and future generations. Its unanimous adoption by United Nations Member States in New York in 2015 requires these states to now translate the ambitious and transformative Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national priorities and to marshal the required resources and build the necessary partnerships with civil society and the private sector for successful implementation.

Parliamentarians have an opportunity, and a constitutional responsibility, to play a significant role in supporting and monitoring SDG implementation. The Agenda 2030 Declaration acknowledges the "essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets, and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments." Members of parliament are uniquely positioned to act as an interface between the people and state institutions, and to promote and adopt people-centered policies and legislation to ensure that no one is left behind.

The successful implementation of Agenda 2030 requires an integrated approach, partnerships and participation through inclusive political processes and responsive, effective, accountable institutions. It will require global and regional exchanges of experiences between countries to identify solutions for planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring progress toward achieving the SDGs, as well as tracking where and how funds are spent to curb corruption and assess the impact of these initiatives on the lives of people – especially women and members of marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

This handbook, produced by the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption, the United Nations Development Programme and the Islamic Development Bank, is designed to be an easy-to-use resource that can help parliamentarians and parliamentary staff members play an effective role in implementing the SDGs. It introduces Agenda 2030 and lists good practices and tools from around the world that can be adapted, as needed, depending on the national context.

The SDGs provide an opportunity for societies to engage in inclusive dialogues about our future together on the planet. Parliamentarians can play a leading role in facilitating this debate. We therefore invite parliamentarians around the globe to use this handbook as a practical tool to promote engagement on Agenda 2030.

Sincerely,



Dr. Fadli Zon
Chair, Global Organization of
Parliamentarians
Against Corruption
Deputy Speaker, House of
Representatives, Indonesia



Magdy Martínez-Solimán
United Nations Assistant
Secretary-General
Assistant Administrator and
Director Bureau for Policy and
Programme Support, UNDP



**Dr. Abdul Razzak
Khalil Lababidi**
Director,
Group Integrity Office,
Islamic Development Bank

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	10
I. Intersection of parliaments and the Sustainable Development Goals	12
A. Parliaments and sustainable development	12
B. Including parliamentarians in the Agenda 2030	14
C. The parliamentarian's goal: Sustainable Development Goal 16	16
Questions for reflection.....	16
<hr/>	
II. Parliament's role in development effectiveness and the Sustainable Development Goals	17
Questions for reflection.....	20
<hr/>	
III. Coordinating efforts for better implementation	21
A. Making the Sustainable Development Goals a priority and coordinating their implementation across government branches	21
Questions for reflection.....	22
B. Working with other oversight institutions	23
Questions for reflection.....	24
C. Working with national statistics bodies	25
Questions for reflection.....	25
D. Working with international and regional bodies.....	26
Questions for reflection.....	27
<hr/>	
IV. Lawmaking: Strengthening the enabling environment for the Sustainable Development Goals	28
A. Identifying law reform priorities	28

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12192

